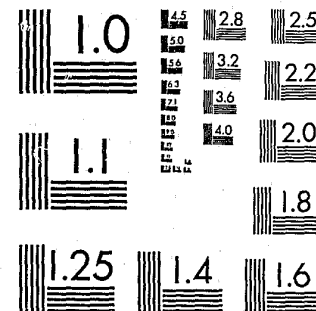


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Strategies To Rural Juvenile Delinquency Prevention



ANNUAL REPORT

YOUTH
SERVICES
PROGRAM

Human Resources Development Center, Tuskegee Institute

**Strategies to Rural Juvenile
Delinquency Prevention
Annual Report
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979**

Submitted to:

**The Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.**

Submitted by:

**William A. Clark, Director
The Human Resources
Development Center
Youth Services Program
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088**

September 30, 1979

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**William A. Clark
Project Director**

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MARJORIE MILLER

The Youth Services Program's Project Director is especially grateful to Ms. Marjorie Miller, Juvenile Justice Specialist/Grant Monitor for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Her close monitoring, input and expedient responses to management and programmatic requests contributed greatly to the project's achievements and accomplishments attained during the 1978-79 program year.

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December 1979

Mr. William A. Clark
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The Human Resources Development
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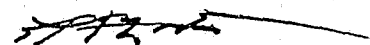
Dear Mr. Clark:

Tuskegee Institute sponsors a variety of outreach programs, primarily focused on heightening the quality of life for rural people. None is more important than the Youth Services Program, under the direction of our Human Resources Development Center, and a special aspect of that work which provides programs to eradicate juvenile delinquency in several counties of the State of Alabama.

Preventive delinquency--as is true, for example, of preventive medicine--should be given larger attention by our government agencies and the society generally. Especially important is the establishment of programs for young people which will focus their attention and action on wholesome activities at an early age. The grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is assisting Tuskegee Institute to carry on this rewarding work in several Alabama counties. Our programs and services in the target area have been lauded by local citizens as well as the sponsoring agency; they can serve as splendid models for other areas.

Tuskegee Institute is very pleased to be able to extend its program in this service to young people and to society.

Sincerely yours,



L. H. Foster
President

A. P. TORRENCE, PROVOST AND
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

L. H. FOSTER
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L. A. WILLIAMS, VICE PRESIDENT
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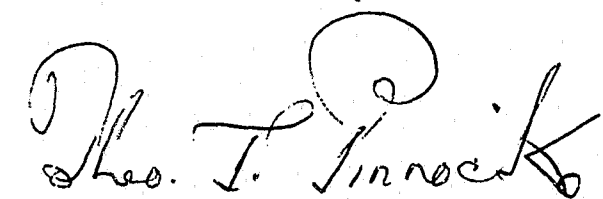
Dr. Theodore J. Pinnock

HRDC DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The future of America is in the hands of our youths. Wise investment in the growth and development of our young people will insure a smooth transition of our mores and folkways. We cannot for any reason disregard the potential of every person whether they live in rural or urban America, whether they be black or white, spanish speaking or native American. If we fail to address the needs of all our young people, then we are carelessly flaunting with America's most valuable resources.

No child chooses to be a delinquent, he/she is a victim of the social and economic circumstances. The inherited crisis of poverty, lack of opportunities to get out of poverty, coupled with the insensitivity of persons in power, have served to dampen the hopes of some of our most promising young people.

The Youth Services Program at Tuskegee Institute, within the tradition of concerns of the institution, is trying to address the educational, social and cultural needs of rural youth. There have been some successes, but much needs to be done. It is my firm belief that the preparation of youths to realistically deal with the future should be a national priority.





William A. Clark

FOREWORD

Tuskegee Institute's historic commitment to the uplift of disadvantaged people and to community betterment is bolstered considerably through activities coordinated by the Human Resources Development Center (HRDC). Important among these is the Youth Services Program, (YSP) under the sponsorship of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice. Consistent with Tuskegee Institute's outreach philosophy of "Planning with the people, where the people are", the Youth Services Program has developed a comprehensive and innovative community-based approach to the problem of rural juvenile delinquency.

The Youth Services Program operates on the hypothesis that those youth whose spare time is filled with wholesome and positive interaction and activities will be less likely to engage in negative or criminal behavior. The program designs and implements innovative activities for 1,600 rural youth between the ages of eight and eighteen who reside in selected high risk juvenile crime communities in four Alabama counties. The project concentrates on community-based enrichment programs, academic tutoring, vocational and career education and awareness, cultural education and enrichment, family and youth counseling, arts and crafts, leadership development, citizenship education, parent effectiveness training, and social and recreational activities. The primary vehicle for the delivery of these services is through organized youth and parent clubs.

In addition to providing enriching and varied activities for the positive development of young people, the program affords opportunities for Tuskegee Institute's students to observe well-planned community services techniques. In fact, the Youth Services Program is an outgrowth of activities in which social work and sociology majors at Tuskegee Institute participated.

This report is reflective of activities and achievements during the project's second year of operation, July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979. It will highlight the strategies used by the Youth Services Program to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the nine rural target communities.

Objective 1 - Project Administration to establish an effective administration program for the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program.

The Youth Services Program Director provided overall management for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Grant and maintained accountability for the operation of the entire project. Responsibilities for administration of the YSP were delegated among three organizational levels: central office/specialist staff, field staff, and three levels of citizen advisory councils.

Two distinguishing features of this organization were (1) the inclusion in the central office staff of several specialists who functioned in both a support and line staff capacity and (2) the high degree of community linkages to the organizational operation at every management level.

Major staff and position changes were made in order to improve the efficiency of the project and to make it more community based. Adjustments in the central office included the appointments of Assistant Director/Training Specialist, Tutorial/Volunteer Coordinator, and Materials Specialist. The position of Family Counselor was deleted and responsibilities were reassigned. Finally, selected Community Coordinators were appointed County Coordinators and added to the field staff. It was anticipated that these field staff changes would provide an organizational structure acceptable and adaptable by the county governments.



U. S. Senator Howell Heflin receives review of YSP from William Clark.

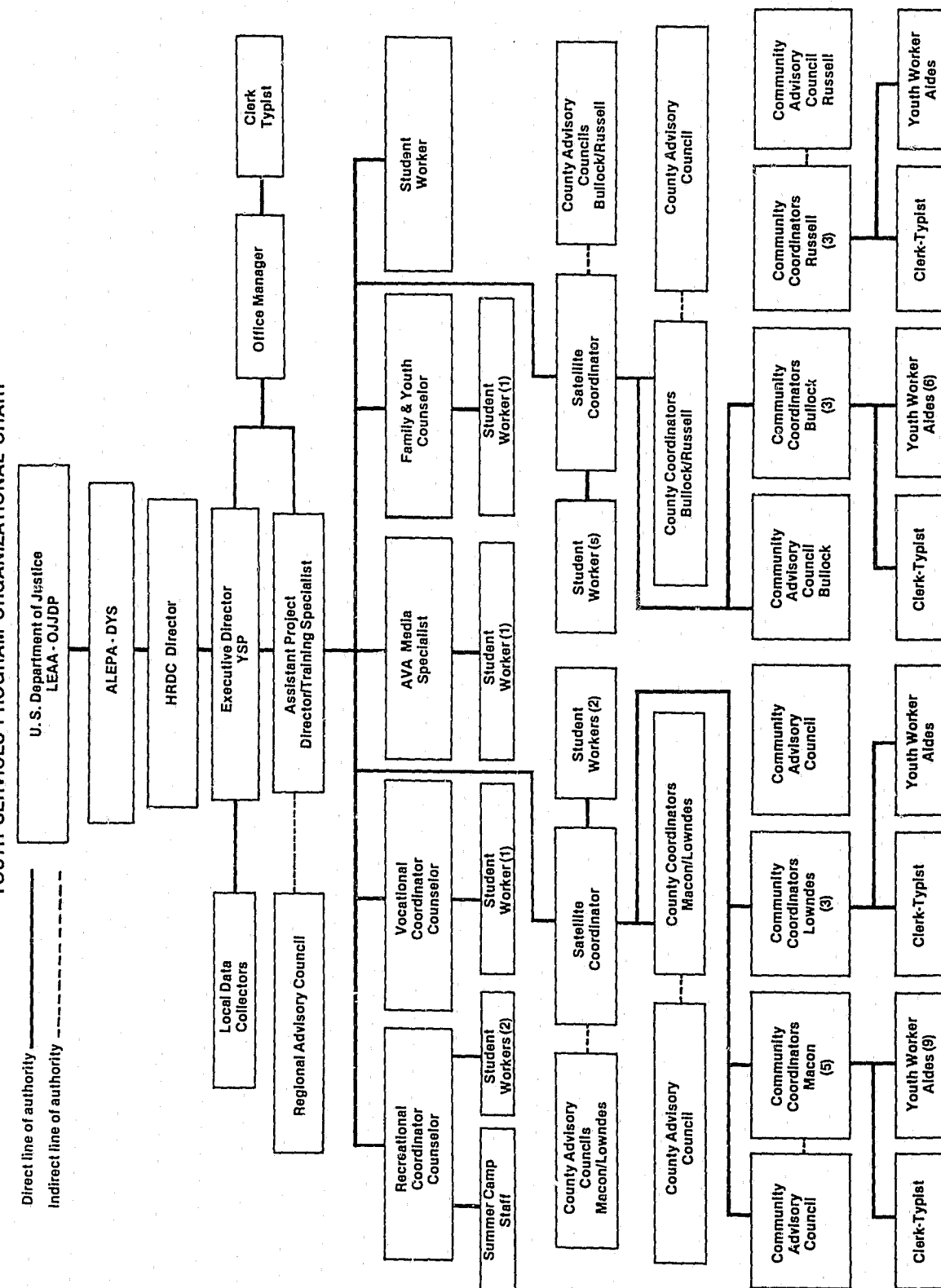
Dr. Theodore J. Pinnock addresses YSP Program Retreat Participants.



Central Office Staff

The central office staff, housed at the Human Resources Development Center (HRDC) offices at Tuskegee Institute, consisted of the Project Director, Assistant Project Director/Training Specialist, Vocational Coordinator/Counselor, Satellite Coordinators, Recreational Coordinator/Counselor, Media Specialist, Tutorial Field Monitor, Materials Specialist (Part-Time), College Student Workers, Clerical Staff, and two Data Collectors. Support staff services, funded by non-grant sources, were provided by the Parent Effectiveness Trainer/Coordinator and the Coordinator of Transportation.

YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Field Staff

The field staff was comprised of four County Coordinators, fourteen Community Coordinators, twenty-seven Youth Worker Aides, and two Clerk-Typists indigenous to the target communities. Support staff was provided to the field staff by Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) staff and local volunteers.



Russell County Staff express concerns with Project Director at Retreat.

A part-time staff was employed during the summers of 1978 and 1979 to conduct the project's ten-week summer residential leadership development and day-camp programs. These staffs consisted of a Camp Director, Counselors and aides.

Citizen Advisory Councils

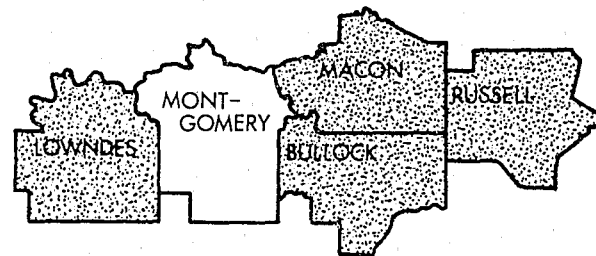
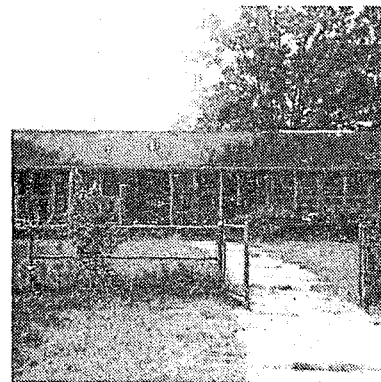
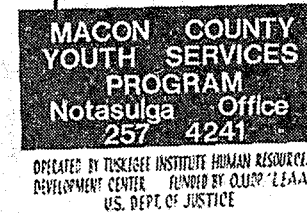
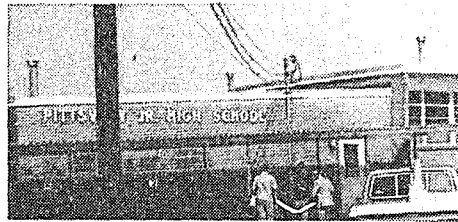
The Youth Services Program made provisions for citizens' involvement and participation in the operations of the project at all levels of its functioning. There were a total of fourteen Citizen Advisory Councils: one for each project site (nine), one for each county (four), plus a Regional Advisory Council for the overall project. The Advisory Councils provided citizen input on the needs of the communities at the various levels and provided feedback to staff on the impact of the project's activities. Two major issues addressed by the Regional Advisory Council were capacity building and program evaluation.



Regional Advisory Council - Pictured on the front row are, from left, Albert Williams, Jacqueline Barnes, Cassandra Davison, Jannie Sullen, and Pearlana Crockett. In back are Earnest Davis, Stanley Anderson, Len Jones, Doris Herndon, Ed Mack, Jack Jones, Essie Barnes, James Foster, and Aaron Cobbs, president.

Objective II - To operate nine functional project centers in the target area.

During the second year of operation, the Youth Services Program opened its ninth center at the Notasulga High School, Notasulga, Alabama in Macon County. Each center was provided with administrative office space and usage of the classrooms, gymnasium and ground recreational facilities.



In an effort to reduce the schools' overhead expenses associated with operating these centers twelve months a year, the project paid a minimal rental fee to each school board. Telephone service costs were also provided by the project. Budget restraints projected for third year funding do not allow for rental fees. This situation threatens the project's continuation in some schools that are experiencing their own budgetary problems.

Overall, the community Youth Services Program offices operated smoothly and routinely. The visibility of these centers was enhanced by the posting of professionally printed signs bearing the program's name, telephone number and funding source.

Objective III - To provide a wide range of training programs and materials for staff, youth, volunteers, and citizens in each target community.

Staff Training

Staff training was conducted through regularly scheduled staff meetings and workshops. The twelve monthly staff meetings provided an opportunity for community and specialist staff members to report their accomplishments, identify program weaknesses, define problems and to seek joint solutions. These sessions were used also to coordinate future activities.



Ceramic Workshop.



Slimnastic Workshop.



Monthly Staff Meeting.

Specific staff training activities for the 1978-79 program year included:

1. Orientation Training
2. Quarterly Staff Training
3. Arts and Crafts
4. Sportsmanship Workshop
5. Teenage Sexuality
6. Program Advocacy
7. Media Usage
8. Module Development
9. Outdoor Living
10. Appropriate Dressing and Grooming Workshop.



District Judge Aubrey Ford, Jr. - delivers address at Volunteer Awards Program.

Volunteer Training

Training was provided for 35 of the 218 volunteers who contributed their services to the Youth Services Program this year. Training included an orientation to the YSP, its goals, objectives and components. Special recognition was given to these persons at an Awards and Recognition Ceremony held at Tuskegee Institute on May 6, 1979.

Leadership Development Training

Youth Leadership Development Training continued to be one of the major concerns of the YSP. Various strategies were utilized to develop and strengthen the leadership abilities among the youth club members. Mobilization of this natural resource has provided direct leadership to the youth club program and to the communities being served.

Leadership Development activities could be identified in all segments of the program where youth participation existed. However, the following activities or areas provided extensive, direct leadership development:

1. Youth Clubs and Youth Club Congress
2. Youth Employment
3. Residential Leadership Camp
4. Youth Club Express.

Youth Clubs and Youth Club Congress

Nine community-based youth clubs served as the organizational unit through which direct services were delivered to youth clients enrolled in the YSP. The organizational structure of these clubs provided leadership opportunities for its selected officers, committee chairmen, and general membership. Rules and regulations governing the youth clubs were developed and monitored by the Youth Club Congress, a regional council composed of two representatives selected by their peers from each of the nine youth clubs.



Union Springs Youth Club meets Preston Pearson.



Youth Club Congress Meeting.

In addition to fulfilling their legislative and administrative responsibilities, members of the Congress were afforded additional experiences for their general growth and development. Among these were the following:

Experience/Opportunity	Description
Computer Training	Youth Club Congress members received an introductory training session on the Plato Computer System. Plato is a computer linked with hundreds of other terminals located in various parts of the world. A demonstration lesson was given on the Symbols of Music which was designed like a game of concentration. Another lesson was chemistry, the topic being distillation.
Peer Influence Review	Members previewed a film, "Betsy Bobs Her Hair," to determine whether or not it should be shown in the community. Along with this film was a discussion on peer influence.



Larry Chambers, Field Investigator from Consumer Protection Bureau, Montgomery, Alabama.



Tuskegee Sigma Theta Alumnae Chapter Volunteers receive briefing.

Consumer Economics Workshop	On the regional level, the Youth Club Congress and the <u>Youth Club Express</u> staff participated in a Consumer Economics Workshop. It was conducted by the Tuskegee Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta. This workshop was divided into the following mini workshops: Workshop I - Buying Trouble Workshop II - Buying Clothes Workshop III - Cash or Credit Workshop IV - Voter Registration and the Voting Consumer.
-----------------------------	--

Career Guidance

The Career Awareness and Vocational Coordinator/Counselor provided youth with a discussion on choosing a career.

First Aid

The Recreational Coordinator/Counselor, along with two consultants, demonstrated first aid techniques to the Congress members.



Leadership Development Camp First Aid Workshop.

Youth Employment

Work experience was provided for 27 youth club members employed by the Youth Services Program. Selection was based on demonstrated leadership in the community youth clubs and recommendations from the Community Coordinators. Working under the direct supervision of the County and Community Coordinators, the Youth Worker Aides were provided numerous opportunities to develop their leadership skills. They were assigned specific responsibilities and duties which positively affected the operation and maintenance of the community programs. These Youth Workers Aides have made a valuable contribution to the YSP and have provided an example of positive leadership for their peers.

Residential Leadership Camp

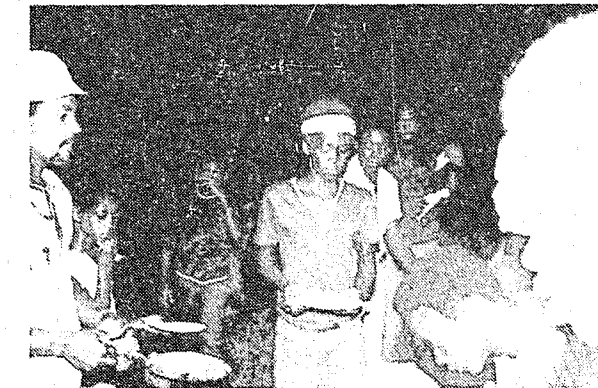
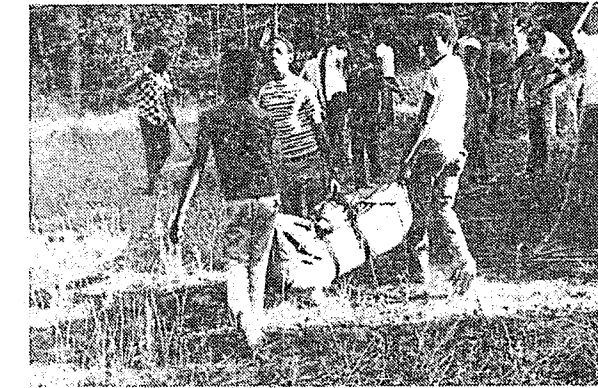
The 1978 and 1979 Summer Residential Leadership Development Camps provided youth, ages nine to fourteen, an opportunity to live in a coed atmosphere. Grouping youth from different communities served as a catalyst for opening communications and strengthening interpersonal relationships. The living-learning environment emphasized personal hygiene, physical fitness, public speaking, assertive behavior, good manners, self/group respect and fair play. Placing emphasis on these particular areas provided campers with opportunities for self-expression, playing and sharing experiences with others, and self-discovery through successful undertakings. With each new session, there were new campers. In order to stress leadership and teach democratic procedures, the campers organized their own governmental body. The youths elected a mayor and four commissioners to serve as the legislative and judicial body of the Camp. The democratic process was emphasized with a workshop centering on the judicial system. Highlight activities of the Summer Leadership Camp in-

cluded a review and discussion of the documentary "Scared Straight" for each new group of campers. Both youth and camp staff felt that the film was informative and influential in discouraging youth viewers from venturing into delinquent or criminal activities. Parental consent to view and discuss the film opened the door for free dialogue.

Daily rap sessions with counselors and other campers strengthened the public speaking abilities of the campers while allowing them to discuss matters of concern freely to today's youth. Mr. Joseph Walker, Religious Extension Agent for the Tuskegee Institute Human Resources Development Center, facilitated philosophical rap sessions dealing with morality, love, humility, honesty, and discipline. These discussions were non-denominational and conducted in accordance with LEAA assurances.

Tours were arranged for the campers to provide learning experiences about great black leaders of Tuskegee Institute, and acquaint youth participants with a variety of resources in their environment. Youth participants visited the Carver Museum, Booker T. Washington Statue and the Chappie James Room. Campers were taken to a local airport where they were allowed to sit inside an airplane, talk to a pilot and view airplanes landing and taking off. The campers were also taken on a "Wildlife Tour" in the Tuskegee National Forest.

Participation in outdoor activities was an important aspect of the Residential Camp Program. Outdoor activities helped to promote leadership, fair play, a good sense of humor, social interaction, and sportsmanship. The campers participated in frisbee, football, tennis, swimming, an overnight camp-out, ice skating in Montgomery, hikes on nature trails, softball and baseball. For most of the youth, it was the first opportunity they had to set up camp, cook over an open fire, and sleep out of doors.



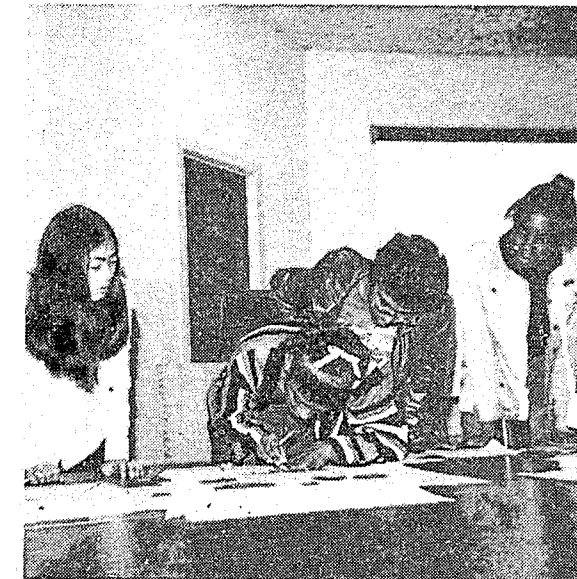
Camp participants were provided opportunities to exhibit their leadership skills by serving as hall monitors, group leaders, discussion leaders, and room inspectors. Disciplinary problems were handled through simulated courtroom experiences. These experiences offered an opportunity for each youth to role play judicial courtroom procedures and personalities.



Workshops were conducted by staff of the Tukabatchee Area Council Boy Scouts of America for youth and staff on Outdoor Living Survival Skills. Credit must be given also to the Residential Camp staff who provided twenty-four hour supervision of the campers. The example set by this young, energetic and enthusiastic staff perhaps had the greatest influence on the positive leadership of the campers during their stay on Tuskegee Institute's campus.

Youth Club Express

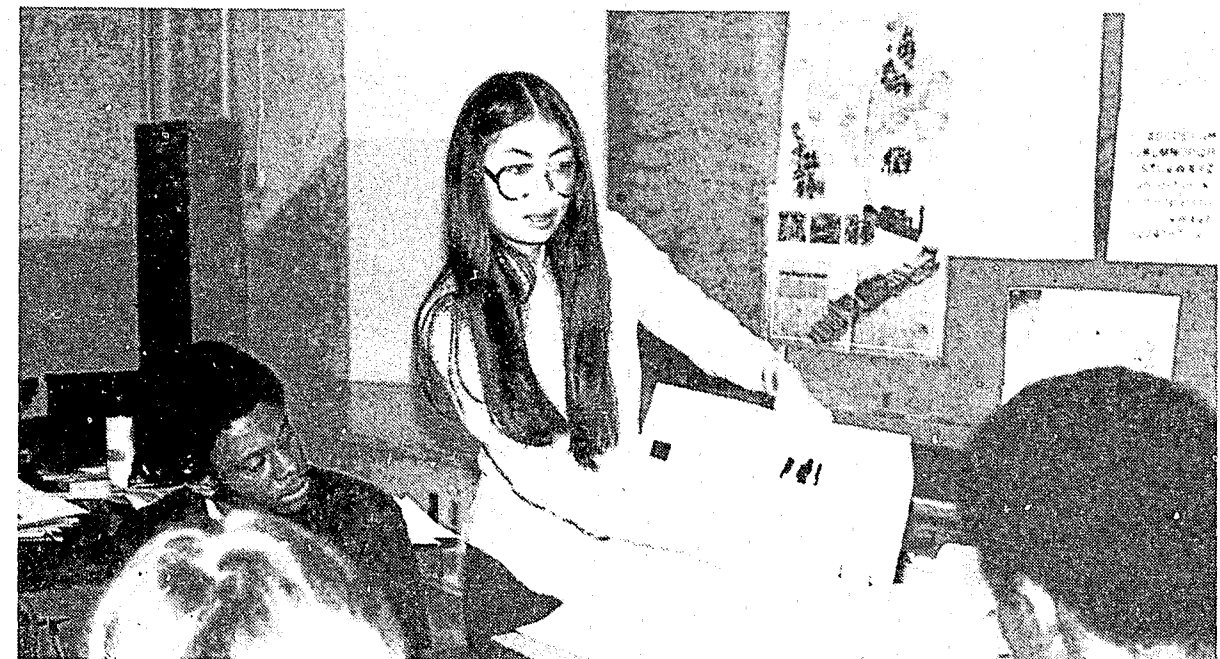
The Youth Club Express, a monthly newspaper, provided additional opportunities for youth club members to exhibit their leadership skills. Primary leadership for the publication was provided by the Express staff, consisting of thirteen youth representing the nine target communities. The challenge of collecting news, organizing and making discussions motivated these young people to produce a quality publication.



Material Specialist assist youth with layout.



Youth Club Express Editorial Staff.



Express Staff receive newspaper layout training.



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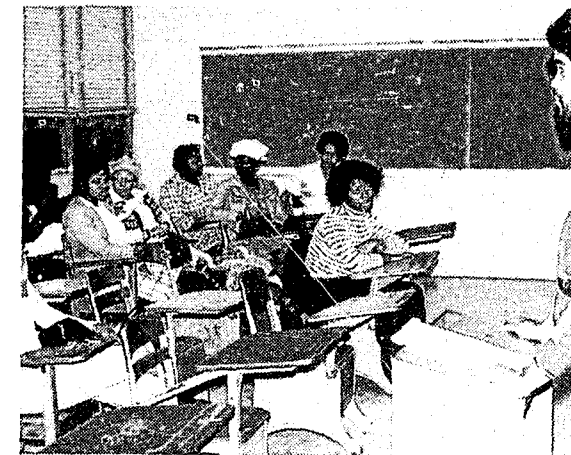
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Parent Effectiveness Training (PET)

The involvement of youth club members' parents in the program increased during this year's operation. Recognizing that parents are probably the most influential force in the child's development, the YSP Parent Effectiveness Training Component provided a wide range of educational services to improve the manner in which parenting skills were applied.

Introduction of the Parent Windspread Newsletter in March, 1979 expanded the line of communication to parents. This monthly publication contained valuable current information designed to assist parents in their child rearing efforts. Articles have included "Housewives are Important, Tips: Emergency Telephone Numbers, Protecting Your Child in the Car, Teaching Your Child to Read Better, The Easter Lily, Tornado Season. . . Be Prepared, Assertiveness Training for Your Child, Pesticides and Fertilizer Safety, Sunglasses, Epilepsy, Middle Age, Buying Fresh Produce, Coupon Exchange Box, Lawn Mower Safety, and Toys You Can Make at Home".

The PET Component submitted a monthly "Parent Corner" which was featured in the Youth Club Express. Articles on modern trends in child and family development as it relates to or seeks to deter juvenile delinquency were written. Such articles included "Child's Play, Toddlers Need Safe Homes, Talking to Children About Sex, Drug Abuse, Teenage Alcoholism, and Parents Can Help Their Children Face Crisis Situations."



Shorter Parent Club Meeting.



Notasulga Parent Club Meeting.

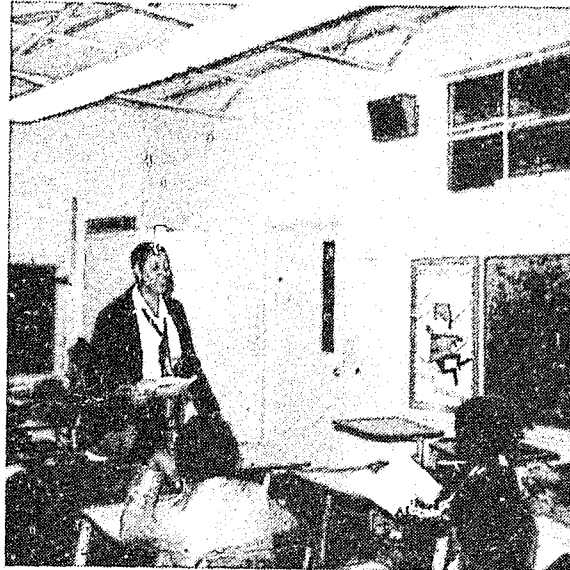
Two workshops conducted under this component were "Teenage Pregnancy" and "The Sickle Cell Clinic":

Teenage Pregnancy Workshop: Teenage pregnancy in rural Alabama appeared to be on an increase in some communities. The question "Why are these unintentional pregnancies occurring at such a rapid pace?" was asked by parents, concerned citizens, and youth. Considering the fact that there is no one clear and precise answer, the workshop facilitator presented possible answers to this question. Topics on teenage mothers and the importance of family life education were discussed.

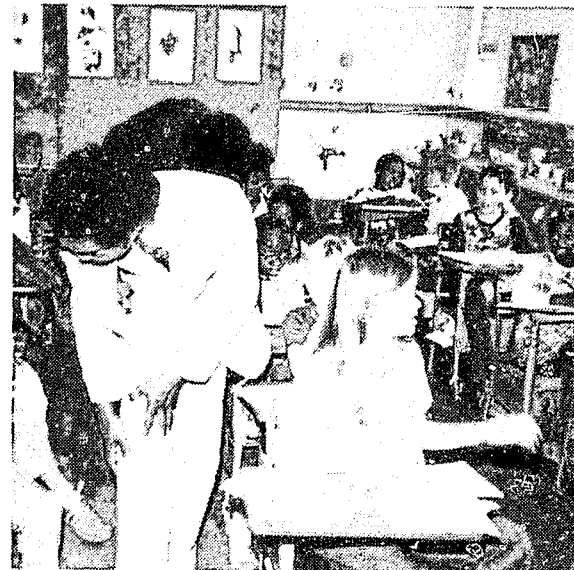
Sickle Cell Clinic: The Sickle Cell Clinic was conducted in each community and also at the June's monthly staff meeting. As a result of this clinic, 845 parents, youth and YSP staff members received an educational background about sickle cell anemia, and 291 were given the blood test for the disease. This clinic was conducted by the East Alabama Sickle Cell Association (EASCA).

Tutorial Component

The motto "Learning Can be Fun" served as the foundation for developing the YSP academic tutorial program for 1978-79. In addition to remedial tutoring which assisted youth needing help with school subject matter outside the regular classroom, the program expanded to include satellite and enrichment tutoring.



Tutorial Coordinator gives instruction on using Tutorial Booklets.



Notasulga Tutorial Session.

Satellite Tutoring

Satellite tutoring, as defined by the YSP, added an innovative approach to the voluntary involvement of youth in the Tutorial Component. Twenty-five assignments in math and/or English were disseminated to each community youth club on a bi-weekly basis.

Tutees were allowed to work at their own pace in completing assignments. Upon completion, work books were returned to the field Tutorial Monitor for correction and analysis. Participants were then given remedial tutoring where needed.

The tutorial enrichment aspect of the Tutorial Component provided an opportunity for both the under-achievers and over-achievers to enhance their learning experiences. Major enrichment activities included book reviews, creative writing, spelling bees, public speaking, educational field trips, and foreign language.

Book Review Club - The Community Book Review Club provided youth club members with a wide range of reading opportunities. Youth were encouraged to read at their own pace. The Community Book Review Club helped to:

1. Encourage youth club members to read more.
2. Continuously improve reading comprehension skills.
3. Expose youth club members to a variety of subject matter of interest to young readers

Creative Writing - Youth were encouraged to develop their creative writing skills. This was achieved primarily through essay and poetry contests, short stories, and newspaper articles written for the Youth Club Express.

Public Speaking - Public Speaking was designed to help youth club members overcome the fear of speaking before an audience. Youth were given an opportunity to write a speech and deliver it before their peers at their club meetings. This project aided in developing self confidence and assertiveness in those who participated.

Foreign Language - Fifteen members of the Notasulga Youth Club in grades 4 - 6 participated in a Spanish class sponsored by the YSP and conducted voluntarily by a Tuskegee Institute language professor, a native of Venezuela. These youth had never studied a foreign language before and will have a distinct advantage over their peers if they decide to study Spanish in high school. This special project provided both an educational as well as a cultural enrichment experience for these youth.

Objective IV - To maintain functional youth clubs.

The community-based youth club structure provided the foundation for program activities, development, and implementation. There were nine youth clubs comprised of youth ranging in ages eight to eighteen. Membership for year two increased from 1,232 to 1,667 youth.



Pittsview May Day Program "Disco Dance".

Leadership for the local clubs was provided by club members serving in elected positions. The Youth Club Congress, comprised of representatives from each club, provided additional leadership for the clubs on a regional basis. Youth club members participated in numerous activities and programs organized on both the local and regional levels.

Probationary week activities, sponsored by each club, were designed as an orientation period for new members and a refresher course for old members on the objectives, rules, regulations and disciplinary actions governing the youth clubs as outlined in the Youth Club Congress Handbook - STRIVING TO BE.

The youth clubs' activities were documented and shared among the local clubs in the Youth Club Express, the official publication for the Youth Services Program. The addition of the Youth Club Express to the youth club program provided a liaison mechanism for the project's nine clubs, thereby strengthening the concept of unity of purpose and brotherhood.

Constructive activities such as cultural field trips, organized athletic teams, workshops, films, arts and crafts, dances, socials, service projects and other activities were a regular part of the youth club program.

Objective V - To provide organized and supervised recreational, social and cultural programs and services to youth club members.

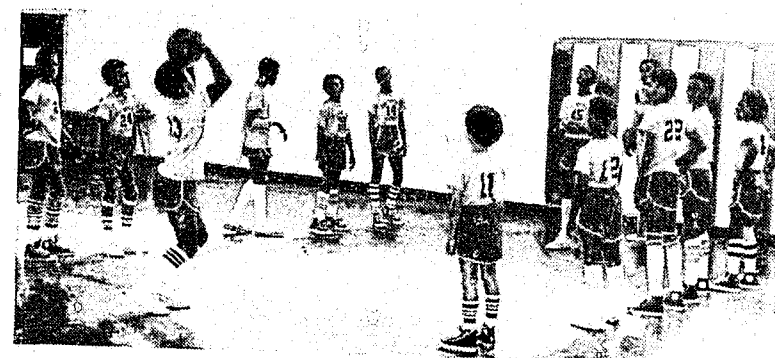
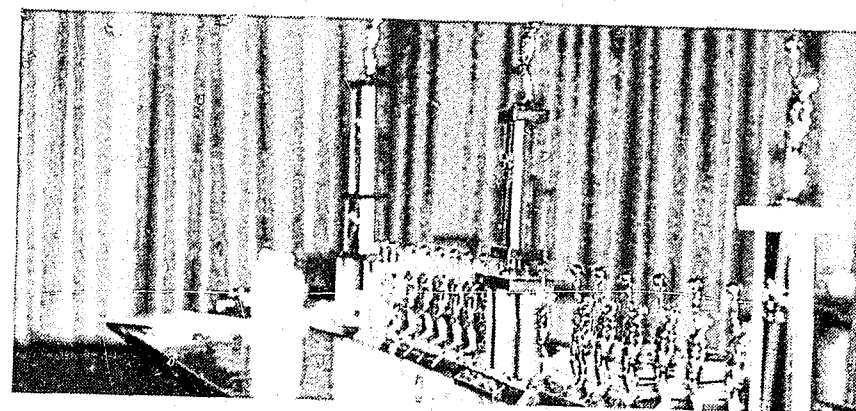
In its second year of operation, the Youth Services Program again has successfully met the challenge of providing program youth, their parents and others the opportunity for harmonious interaction through a variety of organized recreational and cultural experiences. Activities under this component continued to be the most attended and productive in terms of youth involvement within the YSP. The overall idleness that beset these rural communities before the inception of the YSP has given way to a busy schedule of wholesome activities for youth and parents.

The opening of the second year's operation saw the addition of girls' volleyball teams throughout the target communities. This competitive, intramural play for 136 female youth club members proved to be very successful. Volleyball was also sponsored for the male youth club members in the nine target communities.

The intramural basketball league expanded with the addition of the three Notasulga teams. Three hundred and sixty boys ages nine through eighteen competitively played on their respective community youth club Division Teams, I, II, or III.

The Union Springs youth club hosted the Annual Christmas Basketball Tournament for the Division III Teams. The two days of action-packed play ended with Shorter victorious over Fort Deposit by a score of 65 to 51.

A special spring tournament and a series of community invitational tournaments allowed opportunities for all divisions to play for Division Championships and trophies.



YSP Dixie Little League Softball/Baseball Programs

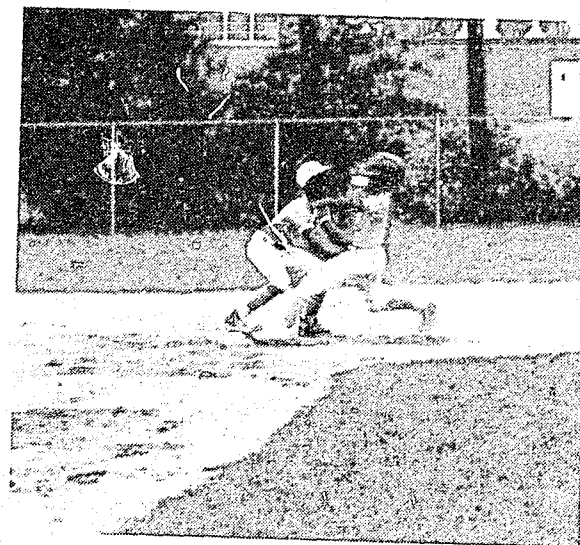
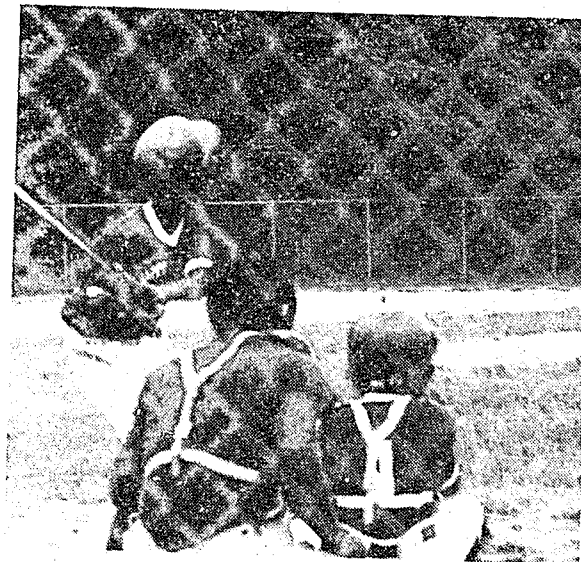
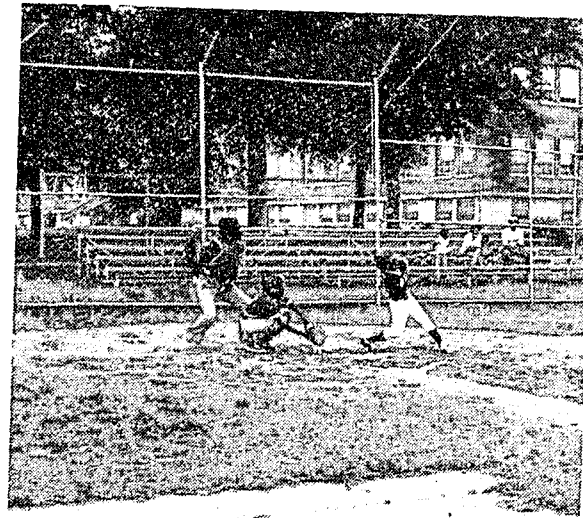
During its second year of operation, the Youth Services Program sponsored three additional little league softball/baseball franchises for its program youth. Franchises were sponsored for boys ages 13-14 and girls ages 10-12 and 13-14. The three new leagues joined with the existing Chappie James League, which was franchised during the program's first year of operation, to form the YSP Dixie Little League Softball/Baseball program. This expansion from four to eight Little League Dixie Youth Baseball Teams, coupled with the addition of eight Dixie Boys Baseball Teams and 12 girls' softball teams, increased youth participation in the organized softball/baseball program from 60 youth club members during the program's first year to 420 in the second year.

Dixie Youth Little League Baseball involved youth ages 10-12.

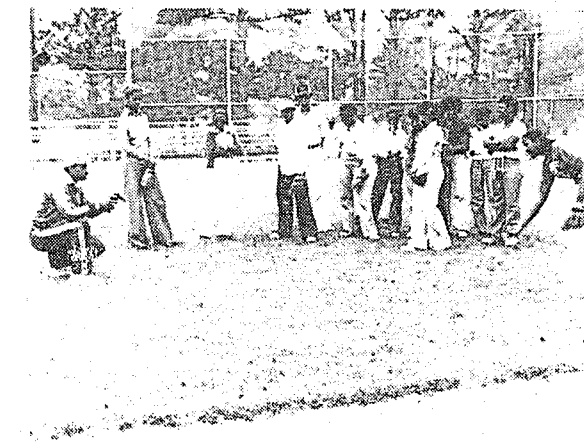
Dixie Boys Little League Baseball involved youth ages 13-14.

Dixie Ponytails Softball involved youth ages 10-12.

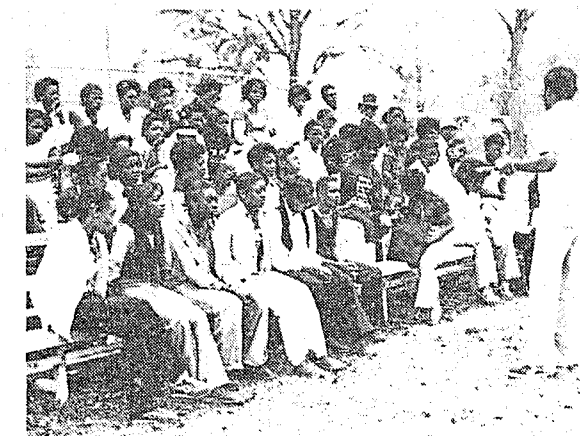
Dixie Bells Softball involved youth ages 13-14.



Shorter Community Coordinator shows how to catch the ball.



Hayneville girls softball clinic.



Recreation Specialist briefing girls softball clinic.



Girls practice catching.

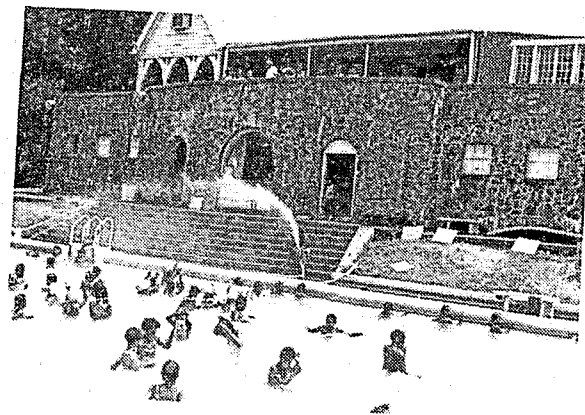
These ball players participated in a series of baseball and softball clinics prior to and during the playing season. For many youngsters, this was the first time that they had played "real" organized baseball and softball. Participation in these clinics improved the players' skills and techniques in catching, hitting, fielding, and sportsmanship. Opportunities to test these skills were provided through a friendly game between players and the community staff and volunteers.

Camp Atkins Summer Day Camp

One hundred and thirty-one youth between the ages of seven and fourteen participated in the Camp Atkins Summer Day Camp. Prior to the camp opening, camp staff received two weeks of training.

Swimming and tennis were two major sports activities of the summer day camp program. The rotating two-hour tennis sessions gave youth an opportunity to develop their potential to become tennis players. Instructions included coverage of court description, dimensions of the playing area, description of the racket, bounce drills, eastern forehand

grip, ready position, and basic footwork. The tennis program received much attention. Parents and youth alike evaluated the program clinics and daily instructions highly. Swimming classes were held three to four days a week. Instructions included water safety, proper strokes, and basic fundamentals of swimming.



Other day camp recreational activities included: Softball, basketball, dodgeball, kickball, shuffle-board, ping-pong, volleyball, horseshoe, flag football, jump rope, hot tennis and skits. Lectures on good sportsmanship were given. Campers made ceramic items and displayed them during Parents' Day. Parents' Day activities officially closed Camp '79. Activities included a sing-along, devotion, skits, arts and crafts, displays, talent show, and a barbecue lunch.

Cultural Enrichment

Youth club members were exposed to a variety of cultural enrichment activities and experiences this year. Youth participated in activities which included visits to the museums in Montgomery, Alabama; Tuskegee Institute Carver museum; other National Capital Park historical landmarks; field trips to the Montgomery Zoo and Planetarium; water color demonstrations; and musical performances. Youth club members witnessed stage productions of "Three Guiding Stars", "The Wiz", "Selma". The musical production "Selma" was sponsored by the YSP and the Human Resources Development Center. Depicting the life and times of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this moving and historically enriching experience was well received by some three thousand school children from the four YSP target counties.

Youth also attended lectures given by Wilma Rudolph, Lt. Gen. Raymond B. Furlong, Maj. Gen. Rufus L. Billups, Brig. Gen. Titus C. Hall, and Alabama Governor Fob James. They found these lectures very informative and rewarding.

The Pen Pal Adventure was one of the major highlights of this component. Youth club members corresponded with youth from other youth programs in Poplar, Montana; Rochester, New York; and LaCruces, New Mexico. Stationery was designed especially for this purpose.



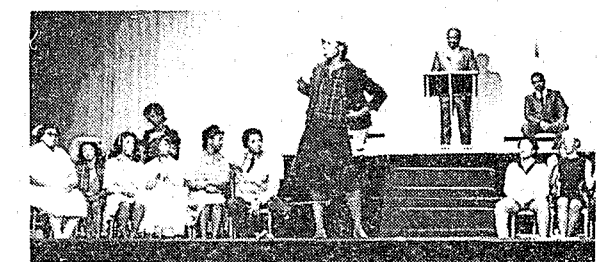
Union Springs Youth Club on Historical Tour at Tuskegee Institute.



Youth Tour "The Oaks" - home of Booker T. Washington.



School Day Matinee Performance of "Selma".

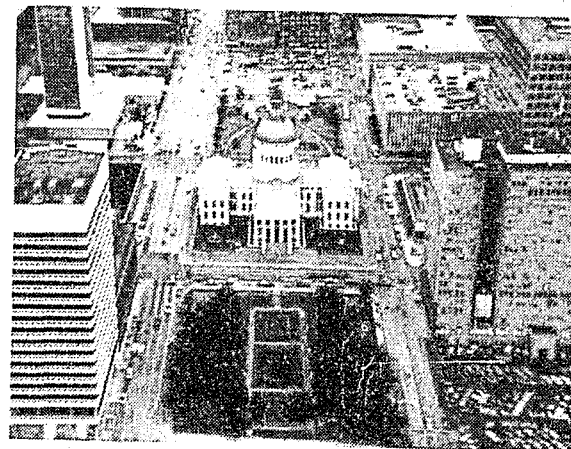


Scene from Selma.

Volunteers from the Tuskegee Institute Alumnae Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority sponsored a historical tour and picnic for 105 youth club members from eight target communities. These Saturday afternoon tours centered around the historical landmarks at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. The sites included: The Oaks, home of Booker T. Washington; Tuskegee Institute Chapel; Booker T. Washington Monument; and the Varner Home, a two story antebellum mansion built by slaves over one hundred years ago. This edifice was bought by the United States National Capital Park Service and serves as the welcome center to Tuskegee Institute.

During the month of June, ten youth club members and five staff members representing each community club participated in a cultural exchange trip to St. Louis, Missouri. This one

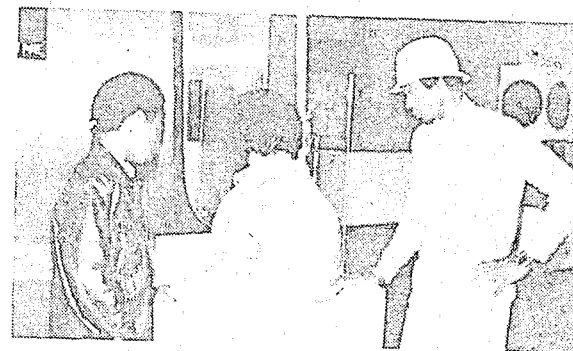
week visit was coordinated with the North Hills Methodist Church in St. Louis, Missouri. Youth and staff resided in the homes of their host families. This experience provided an opportunity for youth from depressed rural communities to see how people of different economic, social, and cultural backgrounds lived. It is hoped that this exchange will have a positive impact on the long range goals of the participants.



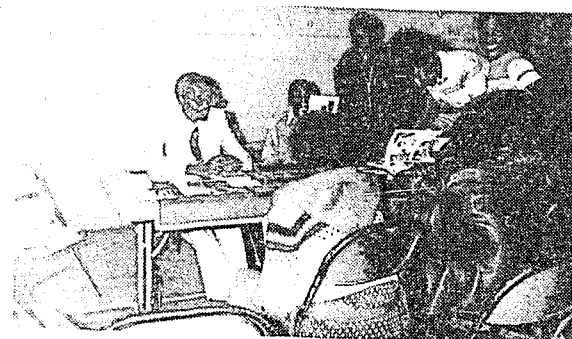
Objective VI - To provide a comprehensive Career Education and Awareness and Job Banks Program in each target area for youth club members.

In an attempt to meet both future and immediate employment needs of youth club members, the YSP Vocational Coordinator and community staff pursued a two-fold approach.

The first approach was to expose youth to the world of work and the criteria associated with obtaining and maintaining employment. This was accomplished through the sponsorship of career days in many of the schools, rap sessions with people of different professions and occupations, viewing films on careers, and field trips to local and nearby factories, industries and businesses. A field trip to the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama was sponsored jointly by the YSP and the Tuskegee Institute Air Force ROTC Program. This educational venture was designed to make the twelve youth who participated aware of the many career opportunities available in both aviation and avionics. It is hoped that the experiences they shared such as boarding the space shuttle and experiencing the feelings of lift-off, flight and touchdown stimulated some interest in this area. Workshops sponsored by the YSP provided additional opportunities for youth to vicariously experience careers in forestry, avionics and building construction.



Marshall Space Flight Center Visit.



Shorter Career Day Program.

Secondly, the Job Banks Program sought to provide immediate employment for youth. Although locating jobs in the communities remained difficult for this period, improvement was evidenced by the increased number of youth employed to perform odd jobs, referred and placed in CETA youth employment programs.

Community Job Banks Component Placement

Community Referred From	Number Referred	Number Placed
Pittsview	15	12
Hurtsboro	38	34
Midway	26	16
Union Springs	94	88
Shorter	41	33
Roba	29	14
Hayneville	136	97
Fort Deposit	61	58

Participating Placement Agencies:

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Program
Colonial Bread Company
Russell County Central Kitchen
Fort Deposit Day Care Center
Hayneville High School
Camp Atkins Day Camp
Tuskegee Institute

Program development for capacity building received priority by the Vocational Coordinator/Counselor. Identification of funding sources and proposal development resulted in HRDC's receiving an \$85,000 CETA Youth Employment Training Program (YETP) Title IV Grant. Additional grant requests are pending approval.

Technical assistance was provided to this component by the Westinghouse National Issues Center, under contract with LEAA. Westinghouse staff made an on-site visit to assess the needs of the program in order to determine where assistance was needed most. Follow-up to this program review has resulted in the drafting of a comprehensive vocational and careers module for use by the Vocational Coordinator/Counselor and field staff. In addition, strategies for developing youth operated businesses were pursued. The lack of available opportunities for youth employment motivated exploration into this area.



Roba Youth Club Career Workshop.

Objective VII - To develop a central Audio-Visual and Media Development Center to support local program efforts and documentation of program activities.

Documentation of the numerous delinquency prevention activities by the Youth Services Program for program advocacy continued to be a priority for the Media Specialist. Tasks associated with meeting this objective included writing press releases, editing staff and youth news articles, writing radio and television public service announcements, photographing and video-recording. A reference file of still photos and slides was established for use by project staff.

Media workshops included training for staff and project participants in the areas of 1) Writing News Articles, 2) Program Advocacy, 3) Module Development, and 4) Newspaper Publication (Youth Club Express).

Publication of the Youth Club Express was a major accomplishment in the media area. This monthly newspaper served as a mechanism for both internal and external project advocacy as well as a communication link among the nine target communities. Other publications developed during the YSP second year's operation include: 1978 Annual Report - Approaches to Rural Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Setting Annual Objectives for the Parent Clubs and Advisory Councils, Youth Club Congress Handbook - "Striving to Be", Your Career and You, and Preschoolers Can Unwind With Bedtime Stories.

Technical Assistance

The Westinghouse National Issues Center, under contract by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provided on-site technical assistance. The problem areas were organizational structure and management practices. A summary of their findings is as follows:

"The Youth Services Program is a strong project, both conceptually and managerially. Attempting to implement a systems change project rather than the more traditional (and therefore easier and safer) direct remedial services delivery model, presents new situations and problems for which there are no familiar solutions. Managing a staff who are jointly responsible for the client population requires different handling from structures in which each staff member is assigned responsibility for particular youth. Maintaining a record-keeping system on clients and activities, while not maintaining a case file on each client, means that new ways for accurate and efficient counting must be designed.

The project is able to effectively draw on its strengths: A common understanding and acceptance among staff personnel of the goals of the project; the intense commitment of staff; a willingness to communicate -- to share, discuss and resolve problems or issues as they arise; the direction-setting capacities of the Project Director; the internal training capabilities of the Assistant Project Director; and the range and depth of resources of Tuskegee Institute. The weaknesses of the project in terms of management -- some tendency to over-extend human resources and some cumbersome in recording and reporting practices -- are easily overridden by its operational strengths."

EVALUATION

National Evaluation

The National Evaluation Component was an active component of the Youth Services Program. It was important to obtain data including operational and impact data on all of the projects that would contribute to developing information on what constitutes feasible and effective delinquency prevention programming on a national level. The information derived from the evaluation of this national program will be used in the development of future Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) activities in the prevention area.

Local Data Collectors (LDC) were employed and supported by project funds to assist the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) Prevention Project with data collection activities. Monthly assignment sheets for these activities were prepared by the NCCD. Because of the importance and time consuming nature of these tasks, the LDC's worked only on national evaluation tasks under the direct technical supervision of the NCCD.

Based upon programmatic factors (e.g., diversity among projects with regard to organizational structure, client identification and intervention techniques), research factors, (e.g., evaluation funds, availability of data, management information system implementation), and geographic and population diversity among projects, Tuskegee's Youth Services Program was designated by the OJJDP to receive an intensive evaluation.

LDC's at the Tuskegee project prepared weekly memorandums summarizing project activities and events. They were also required to produce Management Information System (MIS) data on client intake and termination and to perform many other research tasks that involved working with Juvenile Justice Officials, school superintendents, school principals, parents, community persons, and youth.

The Tuskegee project was also involved in an impact study. The purpose of the study was to assess the role that private and non-private youth agencies can play in deterring youth from delinquent activities. The surveys obtained information about attitudes and the types of activities in which these youth engaged.

Internal Evaluation

An internal evaluation was also conducted by the YSP to determine the effectiveness, impact, and perceptions of the project from community residents and law officials. Some of these observations were reported in the following preliminary evaluation analysis. A detailed report of the evaluation will be compiled and printed at a later date.

This preliminary evaluation of the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program is based on survey data involving 231 randomly selected respondents living in the communities served by the Tuskegee program. Populations of the various communities were not taken into account. Thus, some communities may be over or under represented in the sample. In the tables presented in this section, note that there are some missing data. This is a result of the fact that some respondents did not complete all items in the interview schedule.

Preliminary analysis of survey data regarding the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program indicates that the program is effective. Of the individuals interviewed in the communities served by the program, 58.1 percent of them rated the Tuskegee program as excellent; no one rated the program as poor. Twenty-nine percent rated the program as good in the communities and eight percent rated the program as fair (see table 1).

Table 1
Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Ratings of the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program

Evaluation	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	36	58.1
Good	18	29.0
Fair	8	12.9
Poor	0	0.0
Total	62	100.0

The effectiveness of the program is noted also in the fact that among those respondents whose children are actively involved in the program, 44 percent thought that juvenile delinquency had decreased in their communities, while only 23 percent of those not involved in the program thought it had decreased in their communities (see table 2). Eighty-four percent of the respondents indicated that they would like to see the program expanded (see table 3).

Table 2

Perceptions of Respondents Regarding an Increase/Decrease of Juvenile Delinquency by Participation in the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program.

Perceptions of Juvenile Delinquency	Participants	Non-Participants
Increase	11 (22.0%)	14 (29.8%)
About the Same	17 (34.0%)	22 (46.8%)
Decrease	22 (44.0%)	11 (23.4%)
Total	50 (100.0%)	47 (100.0%)

Table 3

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Desire to See the Tuskegee Institute Youth Services Program Expanded in Their Communities.

Desire	Frequency	Percentage
Expanded	53	84.1
Remain the Same	6	9.5
Reduced	4	6.4
Total	63	100.0

Regarding the respondents' perceptions of juvenile delinquency in their communities, the data indicate that there may be an association between respondents' incomes and their perceptions regarding the increase/decrease of delinquency. Respondents with incomes below \$3,000.00 perceived delinquency as being on the increase, while those with higher incomes were less likely to think of juvenile delinquency in their community as being on the increase (see table 4).

Table 4

Perceptions of Respondents Regarding an Increase/Decrease of Juvenile Delinquency by Income.

Perceptions of Juvenile Delinquency	Levels of Income			
	Less than \$3000	\$3000-5999	\$6000-8999	\$9000 Plus
Increase	26 (38.2%)	9 (20.9%)	11 (26.8%)	17 (24.3%)
About the Same	28 (41.2%)	21 (48.9%)	20 (48.8%)	38 (40.0%)
Decrease	14 (20.6%)	13 (30.2%)	10 (24.4%)	25 (35.7%)
Total	68 (100%)	43 (100%)	41 (100%)	70 (100%)

IN CONCLUSION

While many of the services created under the 1974 Juvenile Justice Act have been secondary or tertiary prevention strategies aimed at youth already involved in the juvenile justice system, the Tuskegee Institute HRDC Youth Services Program has focused its resources and services on children prior to their contact with the juvenile justice system.

The project's successes were due primarily to the involvement of the youth participants and local citizens in the planning, operational and evaluation processes. This community-based approach utilized to deliver innovative services to rural youth has reduced significantly the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system from the project's target areas. This is evidenced by the unofficial and official reports from local law enforcement and school officials.

The administration and staff of the Human Resources Development Center advocate the continued support of on-going delinquency prevention programs by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This support will allow those projects that are successfully meeting the challenge of reducing juvenile crime through preventive measures an opportunity to refine and follow through their program efforts. We further endorse the expansion of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program under the 1980 Reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. We feel that this action will make the implementation of community-based juvenile delinquency prevention programs a national priority.

Staff Roster

Administrative

William A. Clark, *Director*
Jonathan Davis, *Satellite Coordinator*

Frankie Rabon, *Assistant Director/*
Training Specialist

Larry Burney, *Satellite Coordinator*
Margaret L. Holt, *Office-Manager*

CLERICAL

Alnita A. Jeter
*Novella Patterson

Marie Lewis

Bettye O'Neal

SPECIALIST

Wadine Brown, *Tutorial*
Curtis Jernigan, *Vocational*
Debra Thomas, *Media*

+ Diane Haines, *Parent*
Henry Jones, *Recreation*

*Cherry C. Holmes, *Vocational*
*Barbara Larkin, *Vocational*

Macon County

Stanley Anderson, *County Coordinator*

COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Doris Herndon, *Roba*
Willie Perry, *Notasulga*

Betty Howard, *Shorter*
+ Forbes Kennedy, *Tuskegee*

YOUTH AIDES

Carolyn Alloway
Alvin Harrison
Claudia Smith

Augustus Carter
Shair Quinn
Wilbur Thornton, Jr.

Bernard Fitzpatrick
Randy Reynolds

Bullock County

Gwendolyn R. Phillips, *County Coordinator*

COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Dorothy Foster, *Midway*

Diane Hall, *Union Springs*

YOUTH AIDES

William Chambliss
Dolly Robbins
Floyd Smith

Alvin Gachett
Timothy Sellers

Marvin Parker
Carnetta Smart

Lowndes County

Willie Wilson III, *County Coordinator*

COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Johnnie McQueen, *Fort Deposit*

Anita Shuford, *Hayneville*

YOUTH AIDES

Thomas Brutton
Annie B. Haynes

George Crenshaw
Charles Porterfield

Debra Davison
Christopher Scott

Russell County

Earnest Davis, *County Coordinator*

*Jessica Battle, *County Coordinator*

COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Essie Barnes, *Pittsview*

*Lillie Jordon, *Hurtsboro*

YOUTH AIDES

Delois Crowell
Calvin Russell

Nathan Davis
Vickie Thomas

Charles Leonard
Albert Williams, Jr.

EVALUATION

Mildred Buford, *Program*
Monitor

Jonell Jones, *Local Data*
Collector

+ SUPPORT STAFF

Comprehensive Employment and
Training Act (CETA)

Lillie Randolph, *Typist*
Exie Taylor, *Typist*

Earnest Rogers, *Community Aide*

Jerome Daniels, *Media Assistant*
Juanita Sanders, *Typist*

* Resigned During Program Year

+ Salary - Non-Grant Funds

END